

Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

WEATHER FORECAST.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES.
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

FRANCE TO DEMAND AMERICAN SUPPORT AT COMING PARLEY

Will Not Substantially Limit Armaments Without Promise of Help if Emergency Arises.

MORAL AID NOT ENOUGH

U. S. Must Give Assurance of Military Assistance to Protect Frontier if Germany Attacks.

FACT MUST BE DEFINITE

Otherwise Predicts Failure of Harding Conference Except as to America's Far East Relations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 14.

France's price at the forthcoming conference in Washington for reduction, if not the absolute elimination, of her land and naval forces, according to information to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here from authentic sources, will be a definite proposal that the United States will not only lend its moral force in compelling Germany to pay for the damage she caused in Europe, but also that the United States give a concrete assurance that in case of aggression by Germany America will supply France with military aid, and, if necessary, protect France's frontiers.

Unless this is accorded, it is believed in French official circles, President Harding's conference will prove unsuccessful save in the settlement of America's relations with Japan and China, in which the French are not taking great interest. With Premier Briand insisting that he will participate in the Washington conference unless his Cabinet is overthrown in the meantime—in which event Rene Viviani will be the most likely candidate to lead the French delegation—French experts here have been busy for a month compiling statistical proof that France has actually made substantial steps toward disarmament since the armistice.

Maximum Effort Reached. Considering the increased cost of living since 1913, France maintains she has now attained a maximum effort, unless some military alliance, such as that provided by the non-effective Anglo-Franco-American treaty of 1918, can be evolved.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here has obtained an analysis which will be presented in Washington by the French delegation and which the French consider conclusive proof that, despite the increasing cost of material and the upkeep of personnel, France's expenditures for her army and navy next year will be considerably less than it was in 1913, as, although the cost factor is now estimated at between three and fourfold, the budget allowances are based on not more than twofold in the navy and very little more in the army chapters of the budget.

The sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations held in Geneva recently have shown that M. Viviani intends to make a feature of this comparison should he attend the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments, contending that while France still leads European nations in military strength, this policy is for her own protection and for the carrying out of duties imposed on her by the various peace treaties.

Navy Not Beyond 1918. The French Government, through M. Viviani or M. Briand, will contend that the low factor in connection with the budget for the navy provides ample proof that France is not imperialistic, as, despite her foreign possessions, France's army budget next year will total 2,755,000,000 francs in a total budget of slightly less than 25,000,000,000 francs, which is a considerable reduction under the 1921 budget of 26,495,000,000 francs, of which 14,020,000,000 francs constituted the army allowance.

In 1913, however, the army budget was 932,000,000 francs in a total budget of 4,735,000,000 francs, so that while the ratio before the war was approximately one-fourth, that of last year, as well as next year's calculations, did not, and will not, exceed one-fifth, despite the heavy war cost and various allowances for research and pensions and the upkeep of military laboratories and manufacturing.

Numerically France's army shows a steady diminution since the war. In 1913 the average effective totalled 810,000, with forty-eight divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, but since the revision of the military

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Seaplane for Denby Passes Test Flight

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—A seaplane constructed in the United States naval aircraft factory at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the use of Secretary Denby of the Navy Department made its initial flight to-day and passed the test. The flight was made by Lieut. A. C. McFall, flight test officer at the aircraft plant.

The craft is a standard seaplane modified to allow greater comfort and more ample passenger accommodations than the old ordinary aircraft. It was constructed at the request of Secretary Denby and will be flown to Washington to-morrow, where it will be kept for his use.

U.S. AND JAPAN CLASH FIRST IN ARMS PARLEY

Nature of Agenda Expected to Cause Conflict of Opinion Between Two Nations.

SUGGESTIONS ARE SOUGHT

Holland and Belgium, Not Invited to Conference, Left Out of Discussions.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.

Tentative suggestions for the agenda of the approaching arms conference have been made by the State Department to the Powers invited to the gathering. China is included so far as the Far Eastern problem is concerned. Since Holland and Belgium have not yet been formally invited they have not been listed in the discussions.

Action by the United States taken three days ago was at the suggestion of the allied Powers and was to arrange a basis of discussion expected to result in an agreement on what shall be taken up.

The suggestions assume the existence of two schools of thought, one believing the agenda should be general in scope and the other that they should be definite and detailed.

This Government favors a more general form of agenda, one that will make it possible for the conference to discuss all outstanding questions with a bearing on the limitation of armaments and upon the Far Eastern question, the settlement of which is a necessary preliminary to any agreement on limitation of armament.

This preliminary discussion of the agenda furnishes the first diplomatic content of the conference, friendly in its nature but expected to have a determined character. As the European Powers have generally assumed the United States, as the host of the gathering, shall be the spokesman in suggesting the nature of the agenda, the initial conflict of opinion will be between France and the United States.

State Department officials refused to discuss the nature of the tentative proposals further than to admit having submitted them, and it was made plain that suggestions from Tokyo and other places purporting to give the nature of the American position were without effect. The replies of the Governments shall have been received no announcement will be made concerning the subjects included.

Other general subjects would include the question of fortifications in the Pacific, question of immigration, etc.

If a more detailed agenda be desired and insisted upon, then this country will ask that the cards be placed upon the table.

Information coming to Washington is that Japan is much more willing to admit the discussion of all general subjects than was indicated in her acceptance of the invitation. Public sentiment in Japan is said to be undergoing a radical change to a more complete understanding that the United States will not enter the conference as an attorney for China, nor as an enemy of Japan.

This determination of policy has been made clear to Japanese representatives here. It is acknowledged that in some instances the Chinese and American interests will be parallel, but where they diverge the United States will pursue an independent course. Above everything else, it is the desire of this Government to reach a friendly understanding with Japan that will wipe out all causes of differences which might threaten future conflicts.

GOVERNOR WON'T HALT M'NALLY'S EXECUTION

Condemned Man's Wife Makes Unavailing Pleas.

SACRAC, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Gov. Nathan L. Miller refused early this morning to interfere with the sentence of death of Edward McNally of Staten Island after listening to a plea for clemency made by the condemned man's wife.

McNally is to be put to death in Sing Sing Prison to-day.

MEXICANS KIDNAP U. S. GIRL. BISMARCK, Ariz., Sept. 14.—A band of Mexicans to-night raided the home of Ralph Champion, four miles south of here, and escaped after kidnapping Champion's daughter, according to telephone reports received here.

\$45,000,000 A YEAR PAID FOR TRANSFERS, EXPERTS ESTIMATE

Additional Payments Made by 1,350,000 Passengers Every Day.

NOT OFFICIAL FIGURES

Brooklyn Chief Sufferer Through Abolition of Free Transfers.

HYLAN'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Thousands Are Paying Seven, Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Cents for Rides.

The elimination of free transfer points, as a result of the disintegration of transit systems since the majority of New York's lines went into the hands of receivers, has proceeded to such an extreme that today one-fifth of all the riders of the transit lines, or approximately 1,350,000 a day, are compelled to pay an additional fare to reach their destinations. The foregoing figure is an estimate given yesterday to THE NEW YORK HERALD by a transit expert who has studied the elimination of free transfer points ever since the receivers first originated the policy of increasing their revenue and getting rid of weak links in their transit systems.

This is the first revelation of the real condition as to fares lying behind the political boast of the Hylan administration that the Mayor has prevented an increase in fares. Indications are that, in the face of the Hylan boast, the transit companies are taking from the pockets of the people through the medium of additional fares of identical hauls a total of approximately \$45,000,000 a year more than the passengers were paying for the same rides when John F. Hylan became Mayor of New York.

Records in the offices of the Transit Commission show that of the nearly 2,500 free transfer points existing on the transit lines of the greater city at the time the transit receivers began their reign to-day only about 280 points at which a car rider may change from one line to another without paying an additional fare. How much that additional fare will be depends upon where the passenger changes and how many times he finds it necessary to change to reach the destination he formerly reached on a single 5 cents fare. He will have to pay, however, anywhere from 2 to 20 cents.

If he changes only once and is lucky enough to hit a 2-cent transfer point, he will get his former 5-cent ride for 7 cents. But the chances are just as good that he will have to change at a point where no transfers are issued at all any more and have to pay 10 cents to reach his destination. If he happens to be traveling from Jamaica down to the Williamsburg section over the old Metropolitan avenue line—which is one of many Brooklyn examples of the same conditions—he will have to pay 15 cents where he used to get by on a nickel.

Or, again, if he should be over in the upper West Side of Manhattan and travelled down town via St. Nicholas avenue, Fifty-ninth street, Lexington or Madison avenue and thence across town on Fourteenth street—a trip formerly possible for 5 cents—he would now pay 20 cents.

The effect of the elimination of transfer points upon the travelling public and upon the revenues of the companies is regarded as one of the most difficult elements of the city's transit situation to determine, for the transit situation upon the cessation of the issuance of transfers a definite check upon the movements of passengers from one line to another vanishes. It becomes impossible then to determine, except by a broad estimate, whether the same traffic is moving between the same lines and paying the additional fare, or what portion of it may have turned to less convenient routes to avoid the additional charge.

Effect of New Lines Elusive. The opening of additional rapid transit lines since the abolishment of transfer points, increasing the serving range of those lines, is another extremely elusive element, since the vast majority of eliminated transfer points have been between surface lines rather than between surface and rapid transit lines.

Officials of the transit companies said that they had made no effort to analyze the situation whatever, for the reason that the only way they believed an accurate estimate could be worked out would be by a personal check, through conductors or a great number of investigators, upon virtually every person who got on or off a car at a former free transfer point. Such information, once obtained, it was pointed out, would be of no special benefit to the companies.

An official of one of the two main transit systems, who desired his name not to be used, when told of the estimate here presented, said: "An estimate of 20 per cent. may or may not be correct, for the reason, I believe, that any estimate of the transfer situation cannot be better than a

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Slump in the Mark Due To German Speculation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 14.

GERMAN speculation was the principal cause for the slump in the mark, dropping below a hundred to the dollar, Germans here admit. The heads of a large Berlin bank said that in volume their daily business was equal to that done in three months before the war. There is no uneasiness on the Berlin Stock Exchange over reports from New York that Americans are beginning to dump marks owing to lack of confidence in the ability of the Germans to stabilize their finances.

COBLENZ, Sept. 14.—The German mark reached the lowest level in the history of the American Army of Occupation to-day when one dollar bought 108 marks. For 100 hundred marks could be purchased.

IDLENESS SITUATION NOT HELD SERIOUS

New Survey Convinces Washington There Is Room for Optimism.

RELIEF PLANS COMPLETED

President and Hoover Have Programme to Present to Coming Conference.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.

The Administration to-day looked for an early solution of the unemployment problem. High officials are convinced that idleness is not so widespread as was indicated by preliminary figures.

A new survey of the labor situation, particularly in industrial centers, indicates there is room for optimism that the coming winter will not find the nation with an unemployment situation of any serious character.

It is disclosed that former estimates of the Labor Department tending to show that 5,735,000 men and women were out of work were based on figures showing the number of employees released from industrial plants and manufacturing concerns after the "peak" business of the war period began to recede into the stage of depression.

Officials find that those figures do not accurately reflect the extent of idleness, for they asserted that a surprisingly large percentage of that number went back to the farms or the small town pursuits of pre-war days. Secretary Davis in a statement to-day attempted to set the country right in its interpretation of the figures sent a few weeks ago to the Senate by the Department of Labor that there were at the time 5,735,000 fewer men and women on the payrolls than in 1920. He laid emphasis on the declaration that this does not mean that this number is unemployed.

Deductions Were Made. False deductions were drawn from the statement Mr. Davis explained, due to the fact the figures were a comparison with those of a year when employment undoubtedly was greater than at any time in the history of the country. The United States, having just passed through a war when every effort was made to have women enter the ranks of the "help" starting Europe found many of these still on the payrolls in 1920. Persons who ordinarily are regarded as dependents, therefore, and who have gone back to their homes from the factories are included in the figures.

"While we have our unemployed," Mr. Davis added, "let us not forget the 12,000,000 who are still at work and that in 1914 there were 7,000,000 unemployed. A further encouraging fact is that \$500,000,000 is now available throughout the country in the form of bonds, already issued or appropriated by the State, county and municipal governments for public work. Undoubtedly this will be organized intelligently."

With the realization that the unemployment figures are not so bad as they seem, with the reports from agencies reaching the Administration daily, and with the plans for the coming conference to be held in Washington to relieve the situation in other ways, the President, Secretary Hoover and others who are anxious to see the country return to "normalcy" are not at all alarmed about the outlook. It is their belief the country is slowly getting back on a solid footing.

Aid to Unemployed. The final touches on the plan for the unemployment conference are being worked out by President Harding and Mr. Hoover on their cruise aboard the Mayflower, and they are expected to be announced to-morrow or Friday, soon after the return to Washington of Mr. Harding. So far a date for the conference has not been fixed, but its opening is expected to be the last few days of September or the first few days of October.

Mr. Harding is expected to deliver an address, if not at the first session, at the second.

Continued on Nineteenth Page.

HINES WILL APPEAL IN COURT, DECLARING HE IS THE NOMINEE

Insurgent Demands Re-count on Charges of Wholesale Fraud at Primaries.

SEEKS GOVERNOR'S AID

Candidate for Borough President to Ask State Investigation.

FRIGHT AT TAMMANY

Murphy Calls Conference of Leaders Who Were Bowled Over at Polls.

"I am the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, whether the votes were counted for me yesterday or whether they are counted in the next few days. I predict that I will be on the Democratic ballot and Julius Miller will be off of it within seventy-two hours."

The foregoing was the claim last night of James J. Hines, anti-Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly district, who on the face of the returns was defeated by a margin of 8,500 votes out of approximately 50,000 cast.

To substantiate his contention Hines said he will make application to-day to a court for an order for an examination of the ballots, and will ask for a recount on charges of fraud. He was in conference yesterday with the office of the Attorney-General, who has concurrent powers with the District Attorney in the prosecution of election fraud cases, and will seek his aid in his fight to prove that he is the nominee and to bring to justice those he charges with having committed the frauds.

Those actions, Hines expects, will occupy most of his attention to-morrow. That out of the way, he said, he will appeal to Gov. Miller to have a State investigation made of the whole manner in which the election was handled. He will ask, it is understood, that the investigation include the assault upon his manager, Joseph Shallick, in the polling place of Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall.

Tammany Leaders Alarmed.

Hines's sole announced purpose in making the race was to register the protest of the Democrats against the rule of the Tammany machine. That he succeeded in giving the boss of Fourteenth street a rousing fight was amply apparent at Tammany Hall yesterday. The first thing Murphy did when he arrived yesterday was to send for every district leader in Manhattan, and he remained in conference with them all afternoon. It was the gloomiest day the Wigwam has seen in many a year.

No revolt within the ranks of Tammany ever has approached the seriousness of the fight Hines has made. Tammany men had bet that Hines would not carry a district outside his own and would not get as many as 10,000 votes. Instead he piled up approximately 20,000 votes, swept eight Assembly districts, or one-third of the Tammany realm, and bowled over half a dozen of Murphy's trusted leaders. Hines declared that he has not a doubt that a recount would bring his total vote up to 25,000 and would out Miller's vote to 10,000, the remainder of the ballots being disqualified through having been tampered with. He claimed that if he had been fairly treated at the polls he would have carried virtually every district in Manhattan.

Tammany men were frankly alarmed and conceded that should Hines be able to prove fraud it would constitute a real menace to the reelection of Hylan. Should Hines get on the ticket it is expected that Murphy would be compelled to put up the fight of his life, since Hines's avowed purpose is to "get" Murphy, and for the boss to support him would be to concede himself beaten. Whatever Murphy's attitude, if Hines wins his court fight for a place on the ticket Hines made it clear yesterday that he will give Murphy no quarter.

"I'll Get Rid of Murphy." "You can tell Charlie Murphy," he said, "that every time I go at him I get a little closer and that I am coming right back at him again, and I'm going to rid the Democratic party of his domination before I'm through."

Murphy's only comment yesterday was: "Well, the primary is over; now we'll go to work for the general election." Hines swept nearly all of the northern end of Manhattan and carried Harlem virtually solidly, with the exception of the Seventeenth Assembly district, of which the Tammany leader is Samuel Marx. Hines's workers were incensed over their failure to carry that district. They declared that they had been as-

Continued on Second Page.

CITY PIERS LEASED AT \$50 A DAY SUBLET FOR \$600; TRADE HURT; PUBLIC PAYS

Gen. Black's Figures Showing Big Profits Made by Lessees of 16 Piers Owned by City

THE following table, based on figures presented by Gen. William M. Black, U. S. A., to the Shipping Board, covers sixteen piers leased by New York city to corporations, the annual rentals paid, the number of berths at each pier, the daily rental for each berth paid by the lessee and the daily charge made for berths by the lessee:

Pier and Lessee.	Rental per year.	Rental per berth per day, 300 day year.	Charge made per berth per day, 300 day year.
19, N. R., Erie Steamship Corp.	\$25,000	\$69.44	\$500
41 and 45, N. R., Clyde Steamship Co.	77,773 (jointly)	42.93	Ship, \$1.25; Others 200
58 to 61, N. R., Inter. Mer. Marine Corp.	70,000 each	58.33	250
62, N. R., Inter. Mer. Marine Corp.	37,500	58.33	250
63, N. R., Amer. and Cuban Steamship Co.	17,250	57.50	250
74, N. R., France-Canada Steamship Co.	75,000	62.50	250-450
Part of 80, N. R., Cent. R. of N. J.	18,000	18.75	100
85, N. R., Oriental Navigation Co.	30,000 per mo.	200.00	250
Foot 131st st., N. R., Manist. Terminal Co.	4,250	13.42	100
Foot 132nd st., N. R., Harris, Magill & Co.	22,700	27.83	125
8, E. R., Spanish Line	32,000	55.00	200
9, E. R., Munson Steamship Co.	30,000	55.00	200
13-14, E. R., N. Y. and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.	80,200 (jointly)	66.00	3,000 tons 225; over 3,000 tons 300
15-16, E. R., United Fruit Co.	70,000 (jointly)	77.77	per ton 15c
Brooklyn, foot 1st st., Fabre Line	36,810	15.36	150-250
Brooklyn, foot 3rd st., Lauenbach S. S. Co.	22,000 per mo.	110.42	275-300 per net ton 85c

9 DEAD, 28 BURNED IN OIL PLANT BLAST

Victims Caught in a Flood of Flames When Naphtha Still Explodes.

MANY ACTS OF HEROISM

Firemen and 4 Priests Rescue Bodies at Refining Works in Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Nine men were burned to death and twenty-eight others were burned, eight seriously, when a high pressure naphtha still exploded to-day at the North plant of the Atlantic Refining Company. The dead and injured were all employees of the plant.

The victims were caught in a flood of burning oil and had no chance for their lives. Several of them jumped from the top of the still to the ground, a distance of seventy-five feet, but their leap was into a sea of burning oil.

Feats of heroism on the part of the employees and firemen, and four priests who made their way through the flames and dragged out four bodies, marked the closing of the tragedy. The explosion followed the explosion of the naphtha still and workmen of the plant tried for three hours to rescue the body of one of the victims from the top of the burning still. It finally was recovered and lowered to the ground.

There were only four stills of the plant in operation. Men were on top of other stills in the battery when there came a terrific explosion and a sheet of blazing oil was hurled 200 feet into the air. When the blazing oil reached its peak it spread out in fan shape and descended like torrents of rain upon the workmen.

FIRE SWEEPS HOTELS AT ROCKAWAY BEACH

Three Ablaze in High Wind That Spreads Flames.

Five alarms were turned in for a fire which started at 1:15 o'clock this morning at the Zenith Hotel, on the Boardwalk at Rockaway Beach, between 15th and 16th street, and which was carried by the high wind to two other hotels, a music hall and a bathhouse in the same block. Two hours after the first alarm had been turned in the flames were not yet under control, and firemen feared that they might spread throughout the resort.

The flames, fanned by the strong breeze, jumped quickly from the Zenith Hotel to the American Bath, and thence to the Zenith Hotel, the Van Dusen Hotel and the Crown Bath, all two and three story wooden buildings. There are a number of bungalows in the rear of the hotels, and the efforts of the firemen were largely directed toward preventing them from catching.

The occupants of the hotels and of the bungalows were ordered from their homes by the police.

ANTI-WASTE CANDIDATE CARRIES LEWISHAM

Sir Philip Dawson Wins Bye-Election for Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Sir Philip Dawson, Conservative "anti-waste" candidate, was elected to the House of Commons in the bye-election in the West Division of Lewisham, the result of which was announced to-day. Sir Philip received 9,427 votes, as compared with 8,580 for Commander Wyndham, Independent "anti-waste" candidate, and 6,211 for F. W. Hafferty, Independent Liberal.

The election was made necessary by the death of Sir Edward Coates, Coalition-Unionist, who was unopposed in the last general election.

BROADWAY ONE-WAY TRAFFIC RULE EASED

New Regulations Affect Theatrical District From 7 Until Midnight.

DIVERSION 10:45 TO 11:30

Southbound Vehicles Veer at 51st St., Northbound East Into 42d St.

The traffic regulations that have been in force in the theatrical district for several months will be changed to-night for thirty days, the Police Department having modified them at the request of the Broadway Association, which complained that the rules making Broadway a one way street injured their business. The new regulations, to be in effect between 7 o'clock in the evening and midnight, are:

Forty-second street between Broadway and Eighth avenue will be eastbound from 7 to 8:30 o'clock and from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock.

Seventh avenue between Forty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets, northbound between 7 and 12 o'clock.

Forty-third street between Sixth and Eighth avenues, westbound.

Forty-fourth street between Sixth avenue and Broadway, westbound.

Forty-fifth street between Sixth avenue and Broadway, westbound.

Forty-sixth street between Broadway and Sixth avenue, westbound.

Forty-seventh street between Broadway and Sixth avenue, westbound.

Forty-eighth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, westbound.

Forty-ninth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, westbound.

Forty-fourth street, Eighth avenue to Broadway, eastbound.

Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, Eighth avenue to Broadway, eastbound.

Forty-seventh street, Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, eastbound.

Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, Eighth to Broadway, eastbound.

From 10:45 to 11:30 o'clock the southbound traffic will be diverted from Broadway at Fifty-first street east and west in the center of the city, and east at Broadway and Forty-second street east into Forty-second street.

Parking will be permitted in Seventh avenue between Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets within a prescribed area holding about 100 cars, but from 7:45 to 8 o'clock and from 10:45 to 11:30 parking of sightseeing and all other vehicles will be prohibited in Broadway and Seventh avenue between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets.

BERLIN ELECTRIC STRIKE LASTED ONLY ONE DAY

Men Win After Tying Up Tramways, Phones, Lights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Berlin, Sept. 14.—The strike on Monday did not affect the suburbs of this city and involved only a small number of highly skilled technical men employed in the electric works.

Unannounced, the strike tied up traffic in the center of the city, and most of the telephones and lights. It was so sudden that the head of all the German trade unions was not aware of it until Monday morning. Buses and the underground were jammed and the telephones soon were in partial working order. In central Berlin a war aspect returned. There were few lights, the shops closed early and candles were showing in the windows. Early Tuesday the strike ended with a victory for the men.

BANK PRESIDENT SLAIN; POSSE SEIZES BANDIT

Dodge Centre, Minn., Official Victim of Robber.

DODGE CENTRE, Minn., Sept. 14.—D. T. Roundville, president of the First National Bank of Dodge Centre, was shot and instantly killed in the bank late today by a man presumed to be a robber. A posse was immediately formed and the assailant was captured just outside of town.

Roundville was alone in the bank when the youth entered. No one knows what ensued. In the count of the Oatwatona to-night the prisoner refused to talk. He did not steal anything from the bank, apparently fleeing immediately after the shooting.

He was seen running from the building shouting, "